

# Patho-physiology of anemia in CKD

By

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# Historical background

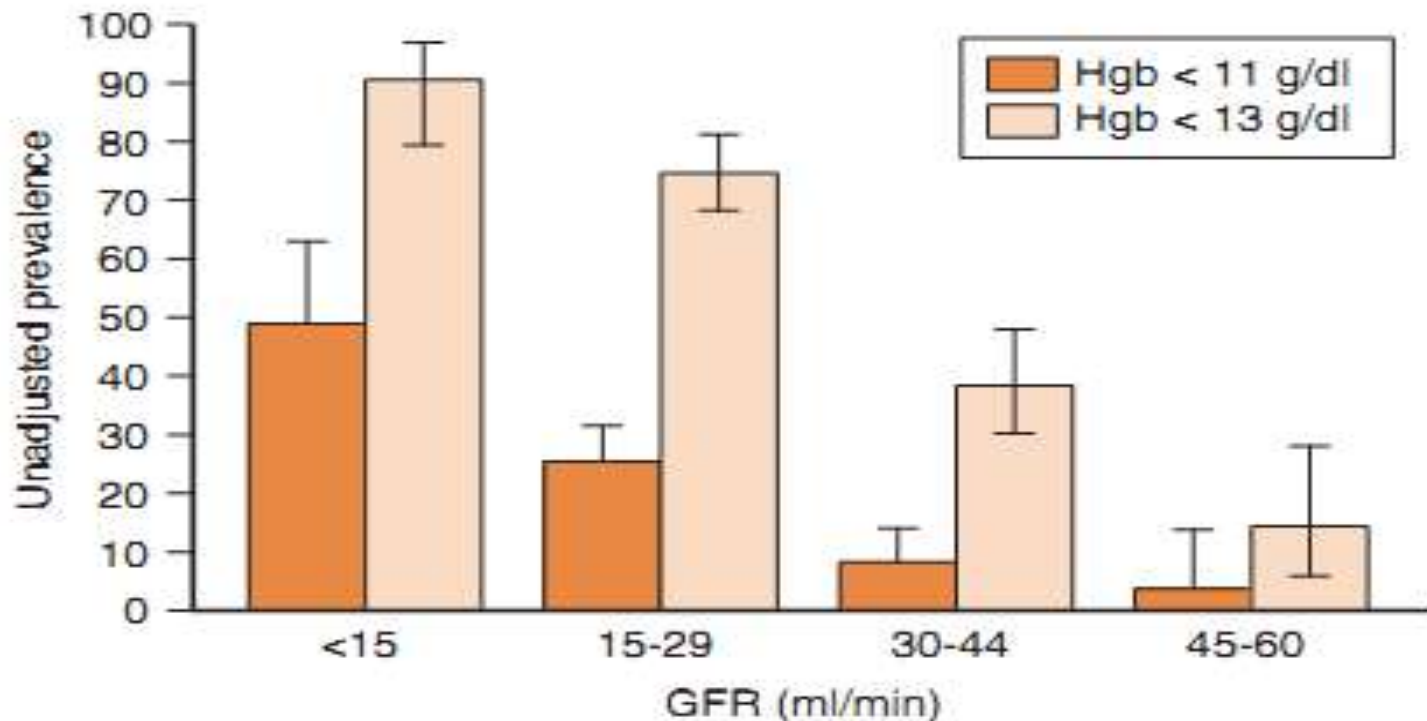


- *Richard Bright (1836)*: first observed that anemia was a complication of renal failure.
- *Robert Christison*: further described renal anemia.
- *Miyake (1977)*: purified and identified erythropoietin.
- *Eschbach (Dec 2, 1985)*: first human use of EPO

# Definition

- Anemia is a condition in which the number of RBCs or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet physiologic needs, which vary by age, sex, altitude, smoking, and pregnancy status (WHO).
  
- For diagnosis and further evaluation Hb values according to NKF guidelines:
  - $<13.5$  g/dL in adult males. (WHO-13g/dL)
  - $<12.0$  g/dL in adult females.

# Prevalence (GFR)



Prevalence of anemia among untreated patients with chronic kidney disease according to degree of residual renal function. (National Kidney Foundation. *K/DOQI clinical practice guidelines for chronic kidney disease: evaluation, classification, and stratification*. Am. J. Kidney Dis. 2002 39 (2 Suppl 1) S1-S266.

# Prevalence (Country)

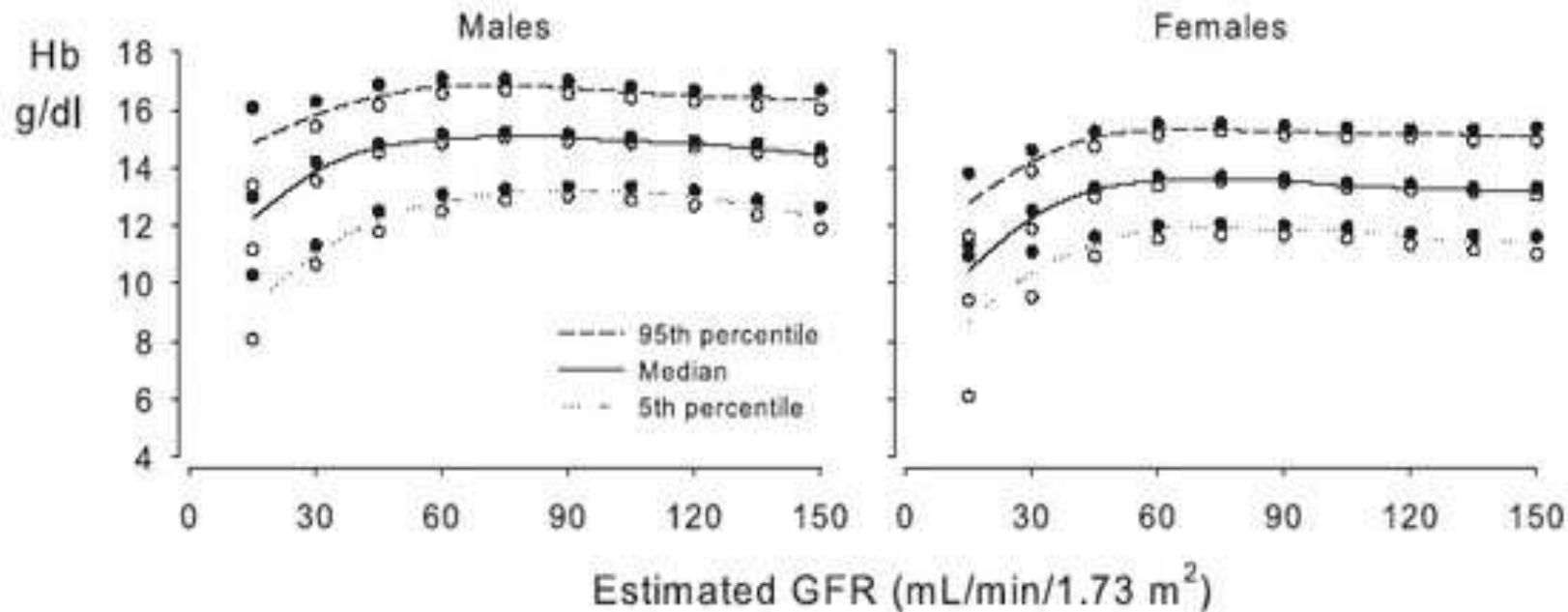
## Hemoglobin Levels in Patients on Dialysis

Country	Among Patients on Dialysis for Longer Than 180 Days			Among Patients New to ESRD, at Start of Dialysis		
	n	Mean Hb (g/dl)	Hb <11 g/dl (% of patients)	n	Mean Hb (g/dl)	Hb <11 g/dl (% of patients)
Sweden	456	12.0	23	168	10.7	55
United States	1690	11.7	27	458	10.4	65
Spain	513	11.7	31	170	10.6	61
Belgium	442	11.6	29	213	10.3	66
Canada	479	11.6	29	150	10.1	70
Australia and New Zealand	423	11.5	36	108	10.1	70
Germany	459	11.4	35	142	10.5	61
Italy	447	11.3	38	167	10.2	68
United Kingdom	436	11.2	40	93	10.2	67
France	341	11.1	45	86	10.1	65
Japan	1210	10.1	77	131	8.3	95

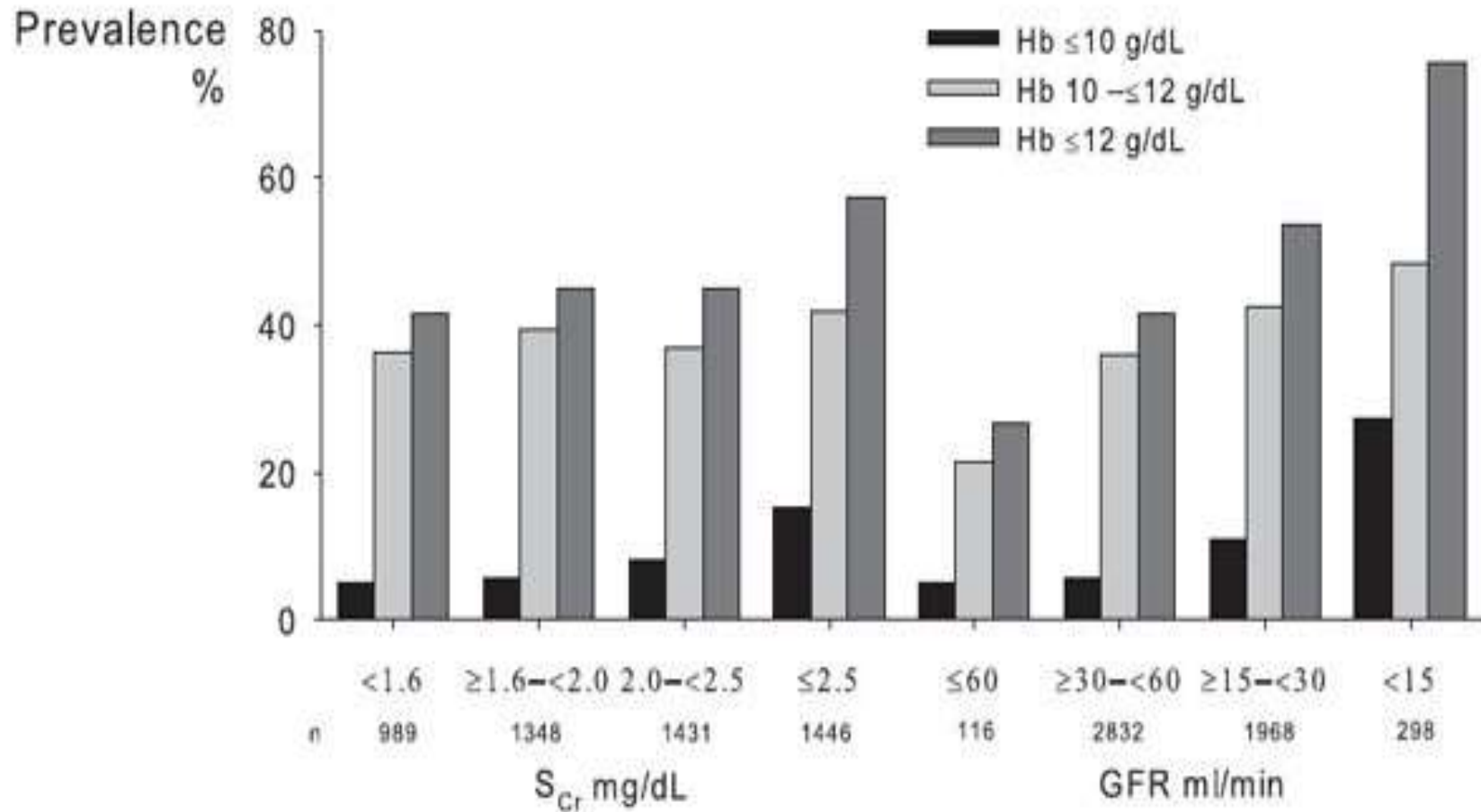
Mean hemoglobin (Hb) levels and percentage of patients with Hb levels below 11 g/dl who have been on dialysis therapy for more than 180 days and at the time of starting dialysis, by country. Data are from the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study, Phase II (DOPPS

# Prevalence (gender)

- According to the NHANES III data, the drop in Hb was significant in males whose GFR dropped below 75ml/min and females whose GFR dropped below 45ml/min



# Prevalence ( $S_{cr}$ )



*Curr Med Res Opin 20:1501-1510, 2004*



**Table 3.** Prevalence of anemia. (CKD stage)

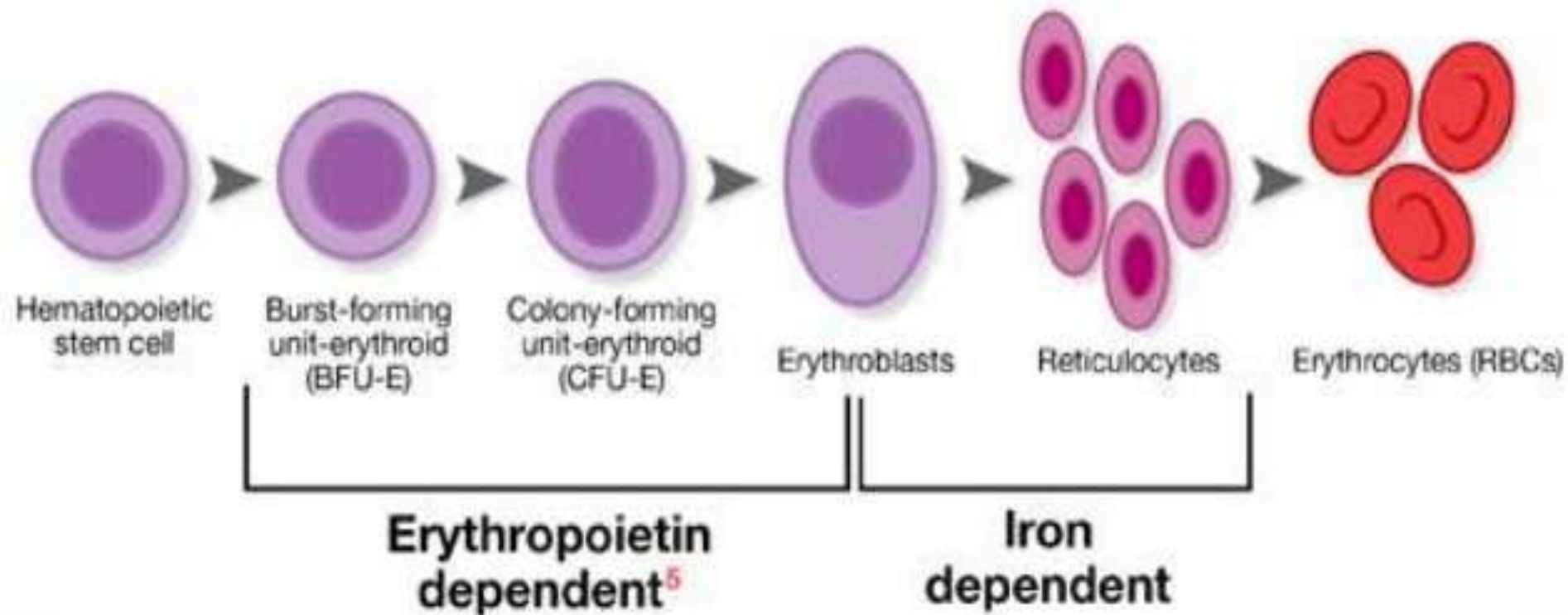
	N	Weighted percentage	95% CI	Projected number in US
With CKD	410	15.4	13.1–18.2	$4.8 \times 10^6$
Stage 1	57	8.4	5.5–12.4	$0.6 \times 10^6$
Stage 2	68	12.2	9.2–16.0	$0.9 \times 10^6$
Stage 3	231	17.4	13.7–21.8	$2.7 \times 10^6$
Stage 4	37	50.3	37.2–63.4	$0.5 \times 10^6$
Stage 5	17	53.4	34.1–71.7	$0.2 \times 10^6$
Without CKD	729	6.3	5.3–7.4	$11 \times 10^6$



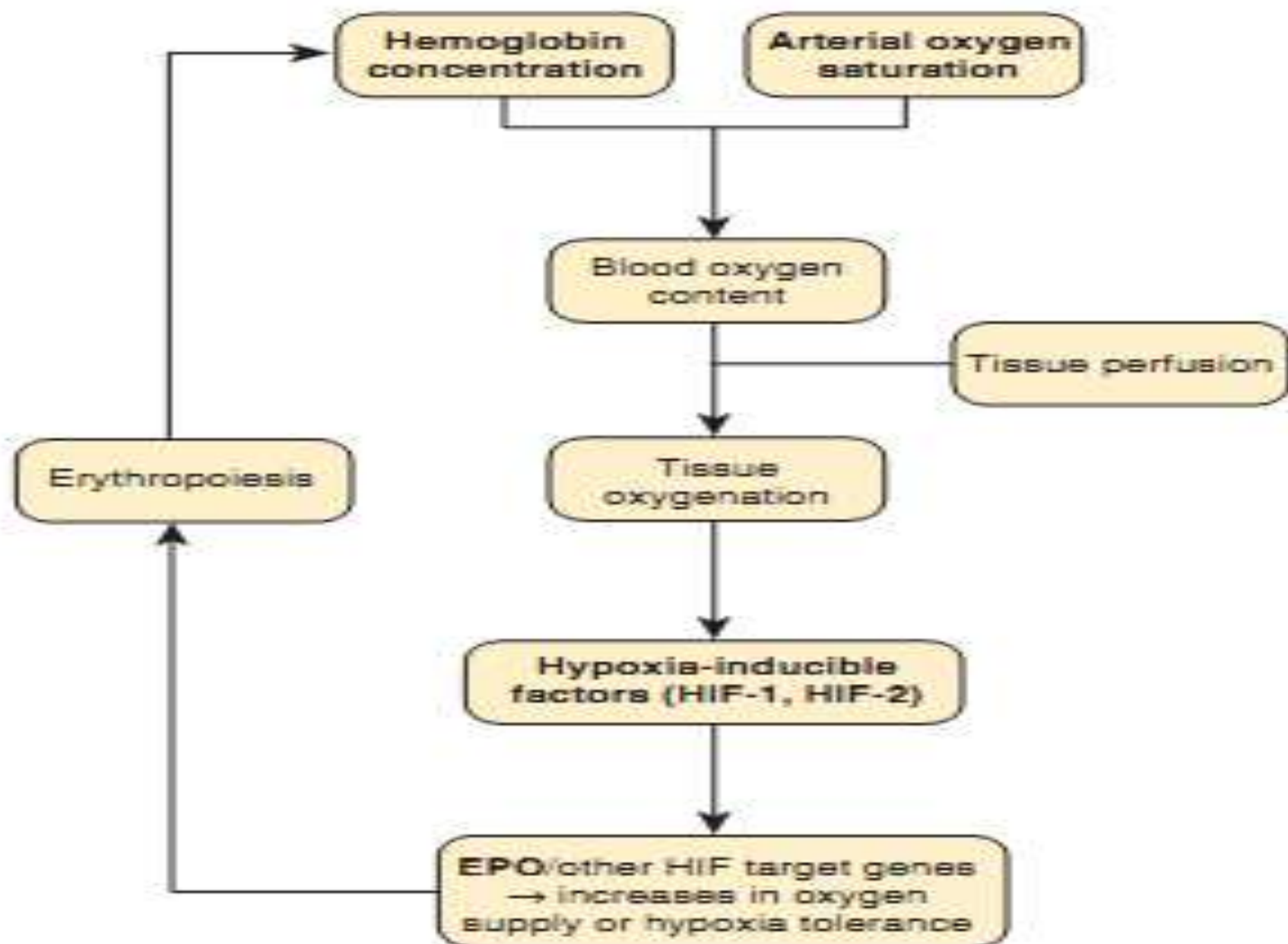


# *Physiology*

# Normal erythropoiesis

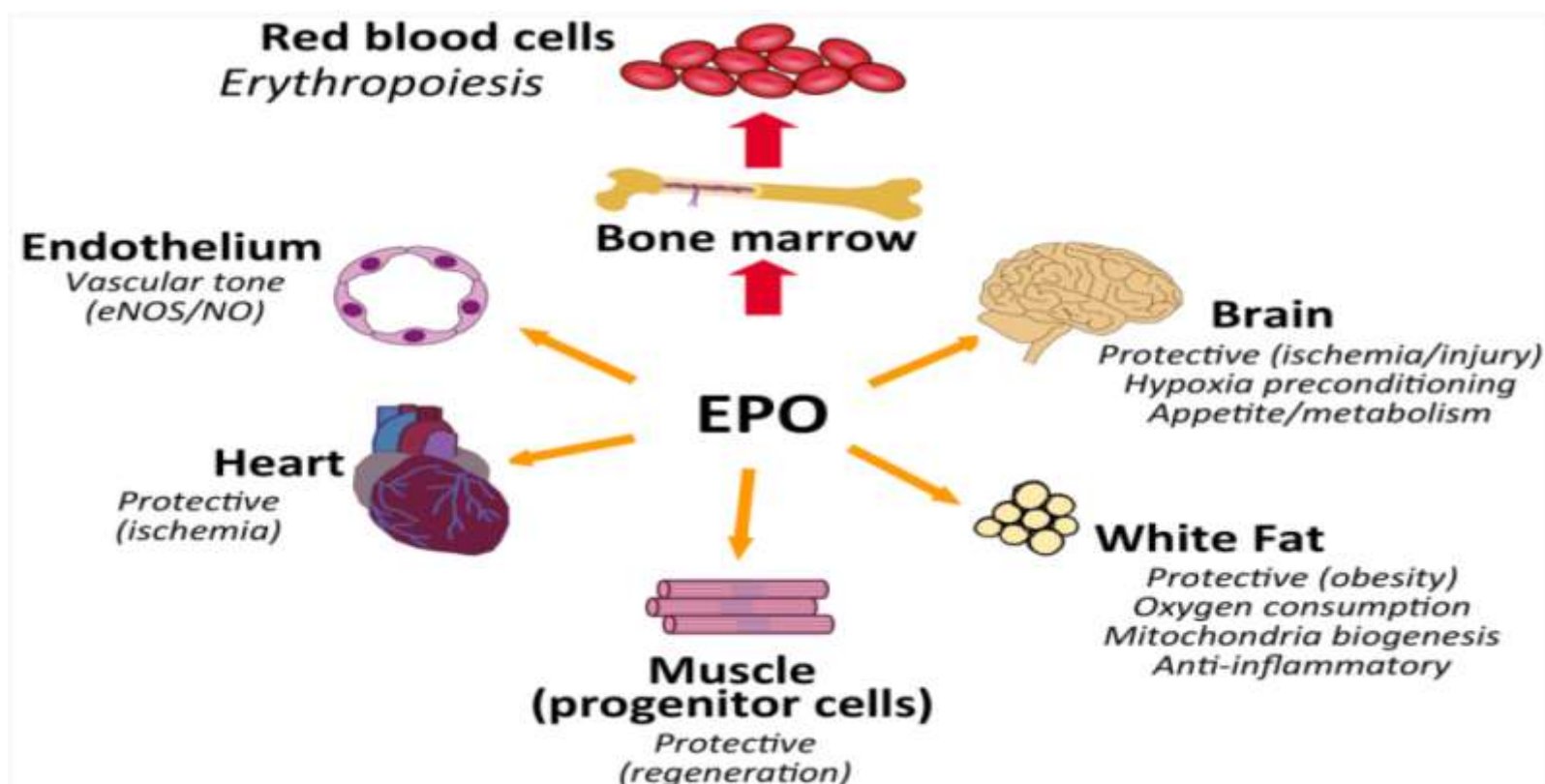


# Feedback Control of Erythropoiesis




Review

## Erythropoietin Action in Stress Response, Tissue Maintenance and Metabolism

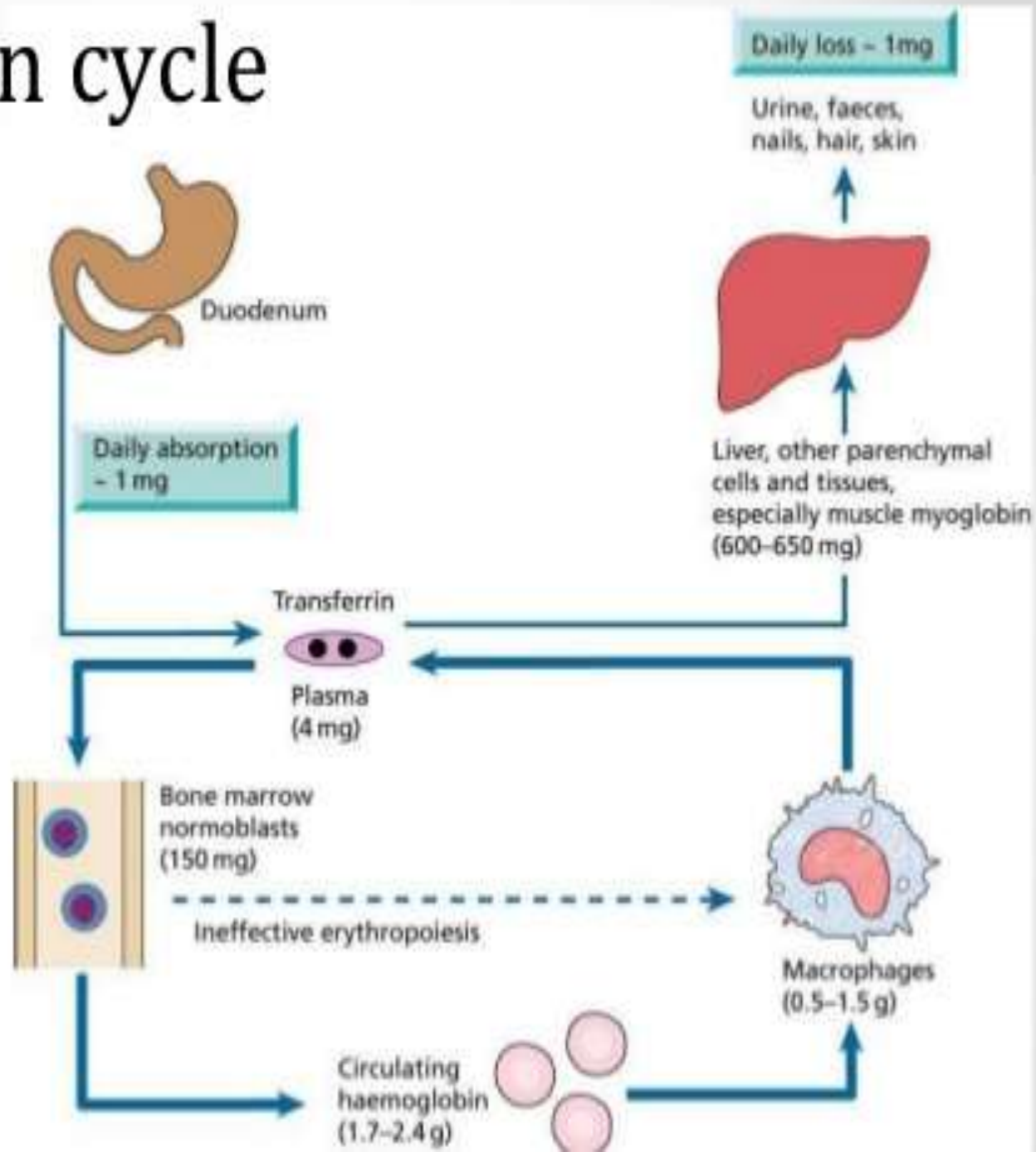


# Erythropoietin

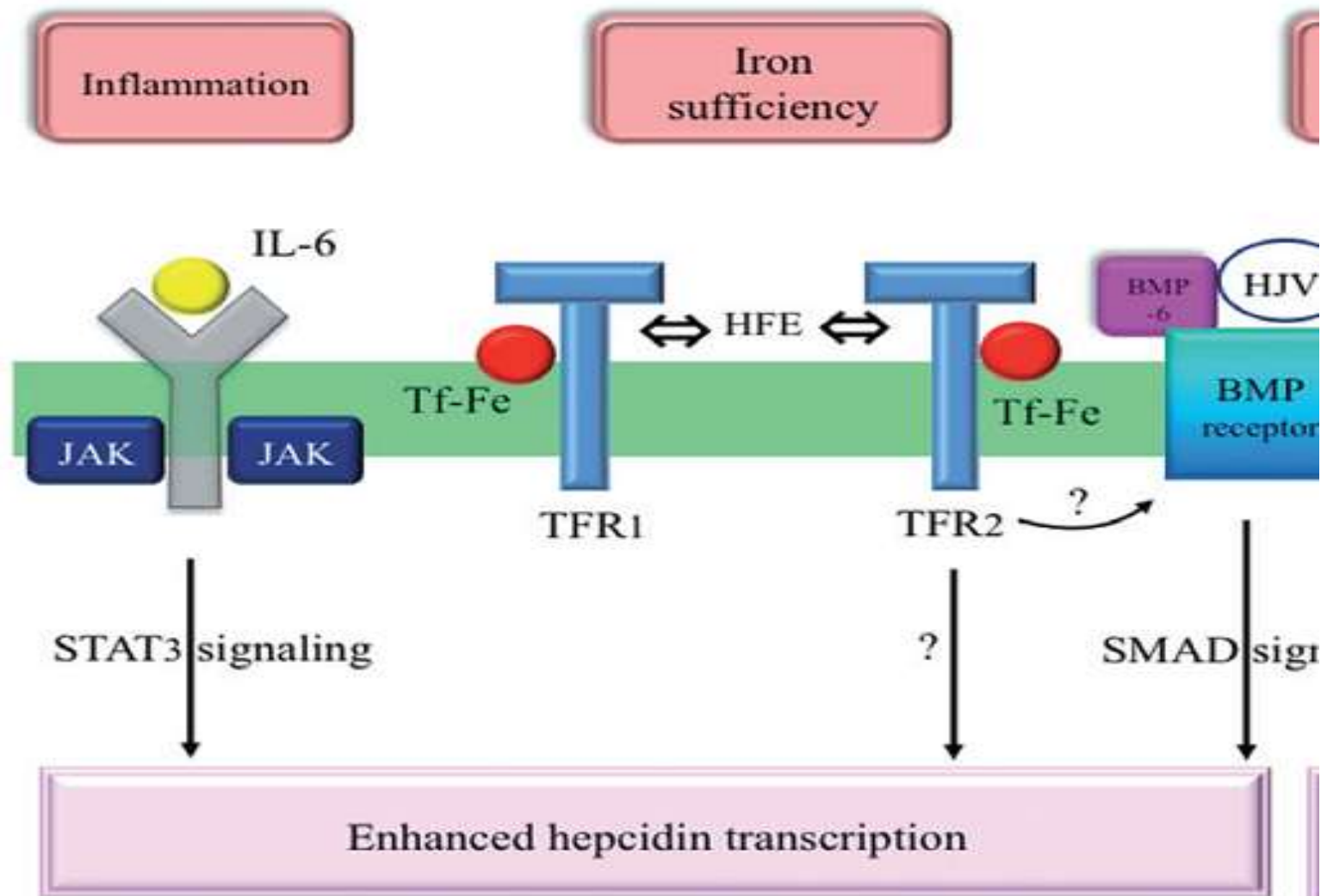
- “hemopoietine”
- 30.4 kDa glycoprotein hormone, plays a central role as a growth factor that sustains the survival of erythroid progenitor cells.
- Primary site of production is the liver in the fetus and kidneys after birth.
- Major sites of production-peritubular capillary endothelial cells and peritubular fibroblasts.

- 
- EPO levels are considered inappropriately low relative to the degree of anemia in CKD pt.
  - Similarly anemic patients with normal kidney function have 10–100 times higher EPO levels

# Normal Iron cycle

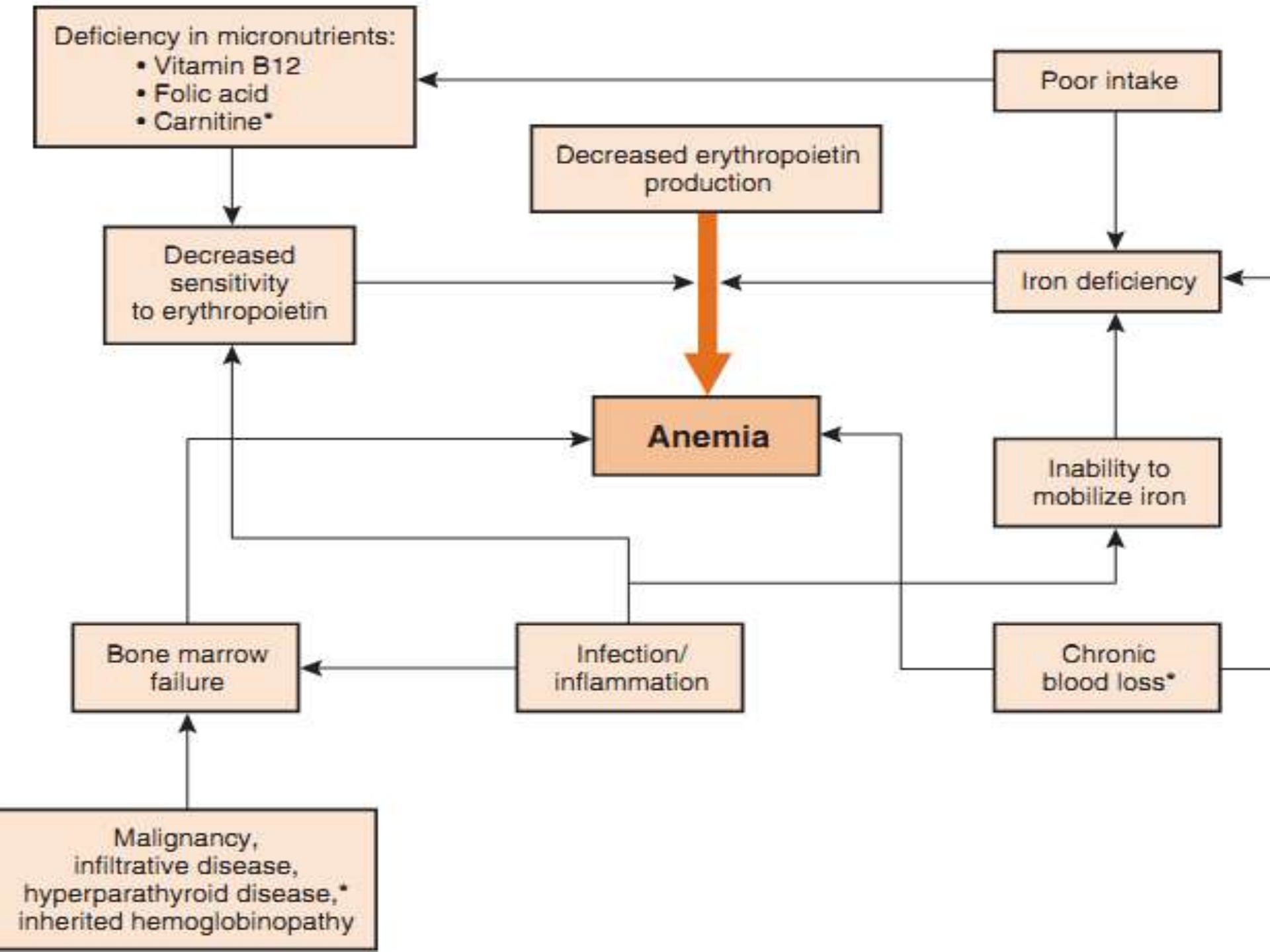


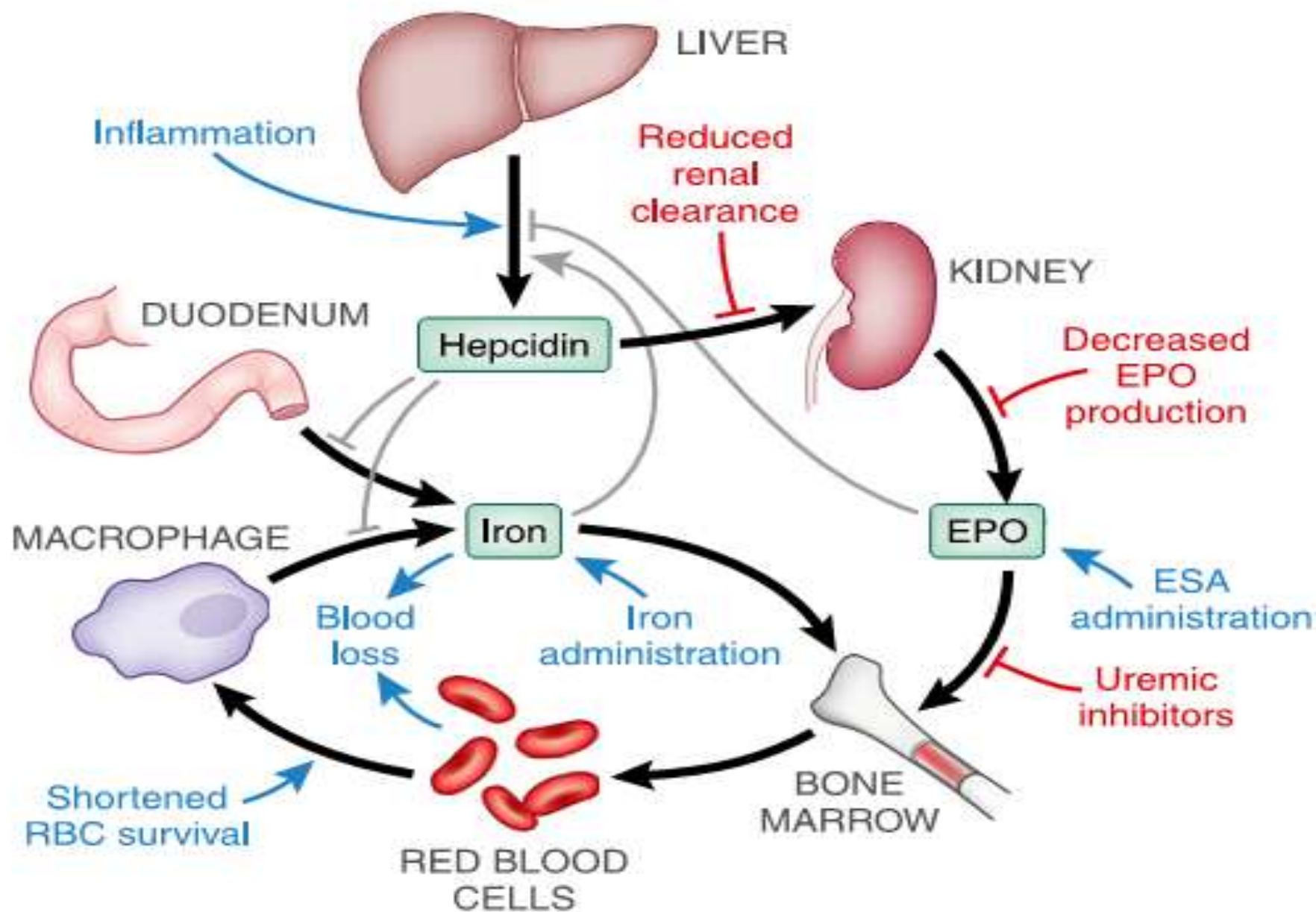






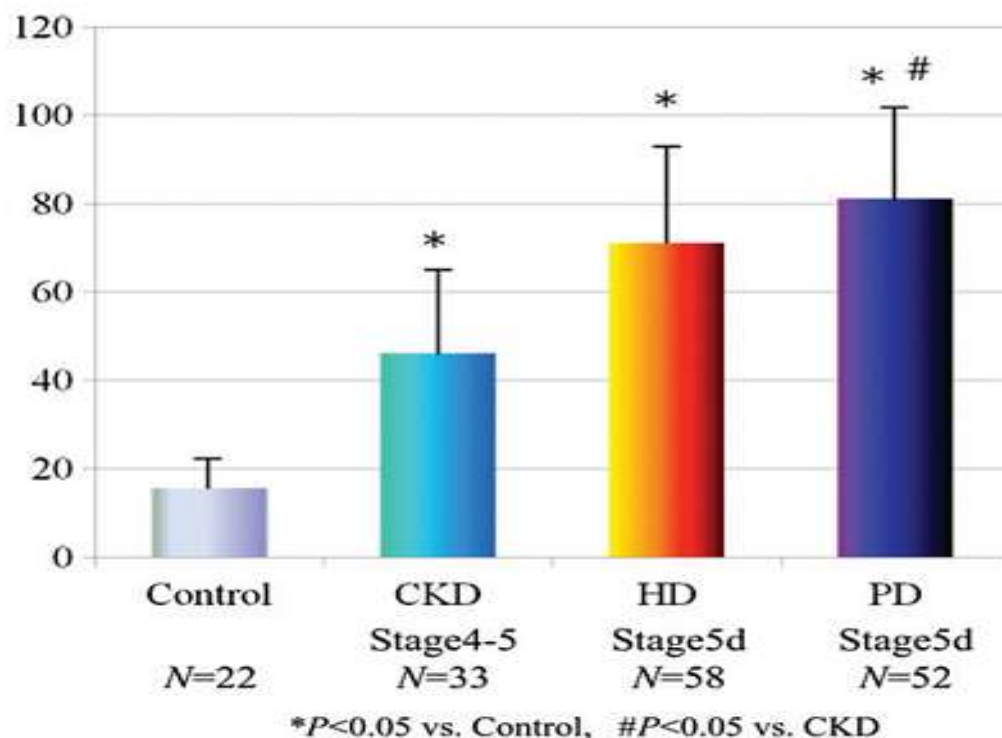
# *Pathology*





## Review Article

# Hepcidin is a Potential Regulator of Iron Status in Chronic Kidney Disease

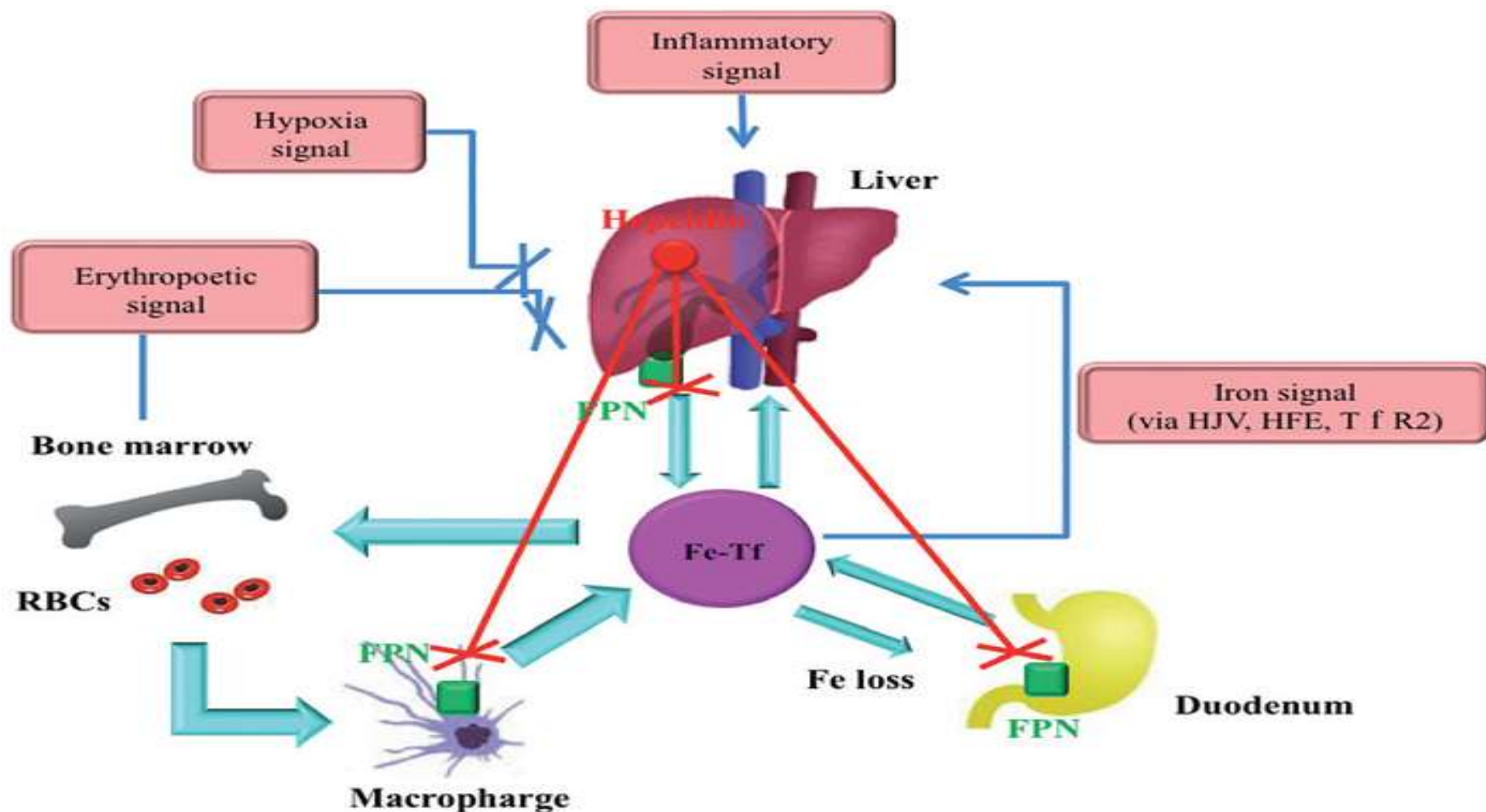


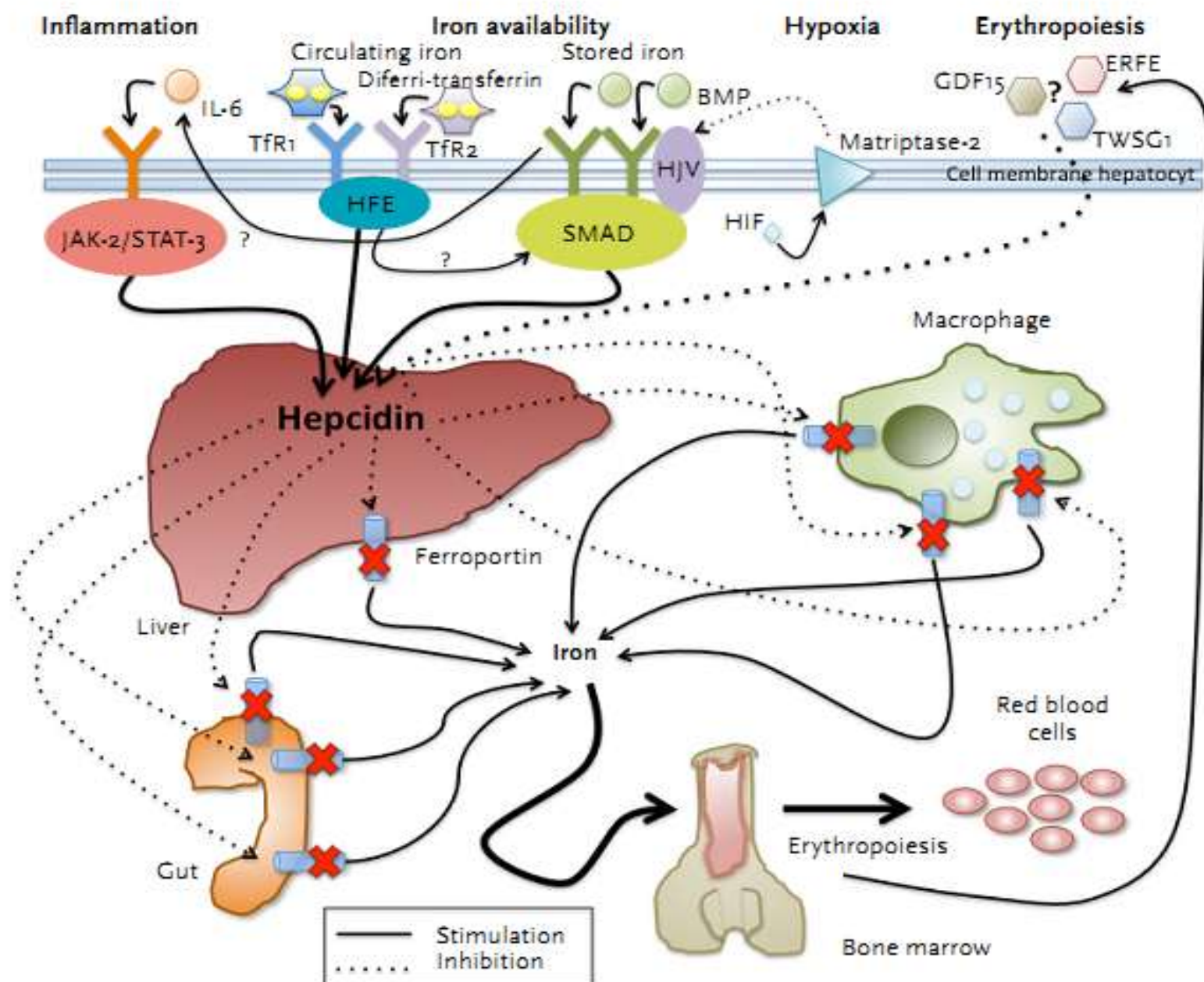
**FIG. 3.** Serum hepcidin-25 levels in healthy controls and chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients. The serum hepcidin-25 levels were quantified by mass spectrometry. Serum hepcidin-25 levels increased significantly as the CKD stages progressed.



## Review Article

# Hepcidin is a Potential Regulator of Iron Status in Chronic Kidney Disease



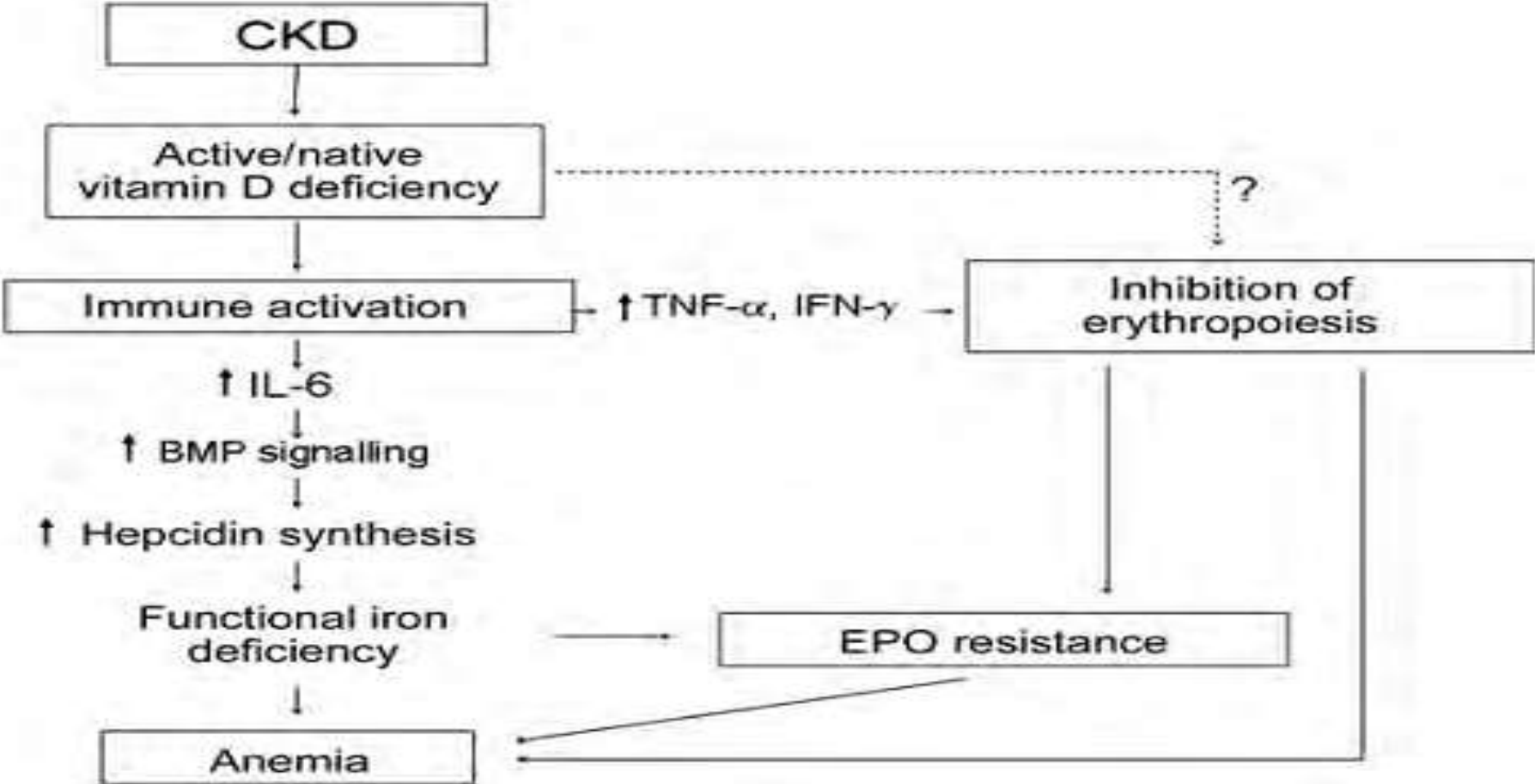




# Hepcidin in chronic kidney disease: not an anaemia management tool, but promising as a cardiovascular biomarker

N.C. van der Weerd<sup>\*1</sup>, M.P.C. Grooteman<sup>2</sup>, M.J. Nubé<sup>2</sup>, P.M. ter Wee<sup>2</sup>, D.W. Swinkels<sup>3</sup>, C.A.J.M. Gaillard<sup>4</sup>

# Renal anaemia and EPO hyporesponsiveness associated with vitamin D deficiency: the potential role of inflammation



# Pathophysiology of anemia in chronic kidney diseases: A review

Josef Zadrazil, Pavel Horak

## □ ACEIs, ARBs:

1. Eff. A. VD-----→ ↑ peritub. O<sub>2</sub> (site of EPO sec.)
2. ↓ IGF-1
3. ↑ apoptosis of erythroid progenitor cells

## □ Immunosuppression:

1. Antiprolif. eg. MMF, AZA
2. HUS, hemolysis eg. CsA, mTOR inhibit
3. BM toxicity eg. ATG



# Kidney Research and Clinical Practice

journal homepage: <http://www.krcp-ksn.com>  
Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)



## Case Report

# Idiopathic erythrocytosis in a patient on chronic hemodialysis

Dong Hyun Lee, Ji Hye Min, Sang Byung Bae, Hyo Wook Gil, Jong Oh Yang,  
Eun Young Lee\*, Sae Yong Hong

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*THANK you*

